



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 11, 1919.

HANDLED BIGGEST JOB IN WORLD.  
EMPLOYERS CREATED I. W. W.  
DON'T BLAME FRANCE.  
EVOLUTION VS. DISSOLUTION.  
RAVINGS OF THE REDS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 3rd Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 412 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maennerbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



## Handled Biggest Job in the World ::

By Chester M. Wright  
Written Especially for the American  
Alliance for Labor and Democracy

American labor sent to Paris one of the most important figures called to take part in re-making the peace of the world. That man is Samuel Gompers.

Samuel Gompers is the President of the Commission on International Labor Legislation, a commission set up by the Peace Commission for the purpose of investigating and recommending to it measures and machinery for adjusting the world of labor and industry to the general peace. It may be worth while to point out why this made Gompers one of the most important men in Paris.

First, in the makeup of the peace conference itself there is a shameful and inexcusable lack of labor men, making the Gompers Commission virtually the only avenue through which labor had an approach to the peace table in a practical way.

Second, there will not be a stable and solid peace unless that peace takes account of and reckons with certain fundamental facts regarding the world of industry, which is to say that a purely political peace would be only a shadow peace, all of which meant that:

A—The Gompers Commission had the task of handling the most fundamental part of the peace making, since that body had to deal with the life of work and production upon which future security and peace must rest, and

B—The importance to the world of the Gompers Commission is of the first order and the opportunity before it unique in the history of labor and of the world.

Third, Gompers is the most striking figure in the whole world of labor—the dean of world labor—one of the world's great constructive geniuses and one of the men upon whose tenacity of purpose and soundness of judgment the fabric of civilization depends for its continued existence. He has been for three months one of the dramatic figures of Paris, ranking with the greatest of the statesmen gathered there and actually superior in point of ability and true importance to most of them.

Much of the world is overlooking some great facts in connection with the making of peace. Let us put those facts in order and look at them:

Fact No. 1—Civilization today is for the most part industrial. We depend for the existence of our society upon what we may call the means of production and distribution. These are mines, mills, factories, railways, electric lines, ships. All this is very intricate.

All of us depend upon the related work and thought of hundreds and thousands of other people whom we never know or see. This is the real basis of our life which cannot fail without carrying us all down with it.

Fact No. 2—The political phase of our life, our political forms, our political government, all rest upon industry and cannot live independently and have any value to the race.

This is because our political life was developed before our present industrial civilization developed and continues today largely as it was when the great ends of life were shaped and satisfied by that kind of government.

Fact No. 3—The importance of the industrial life of today has been so brought forward and emphasized by war that it can never sink back to a subsidiary position.

It must now function at its true value, which

means that it must assume a position of first rank.

Fact No. 4—The world is so impoverished that unless the industry of the world can go forward without pause or halt, the world will be in grave danger of ruination.

The storehouse of the world is no longer flush with supplies.

Bins and shelves are empty. There is a staggering deficit. Want, hunger, nakedness—these are tragic realities. The truth of them all comes to Paris, like a gaunt skeleton dancing in the garden of victory.

Fact No. 5—The work people of the world are determined that there must be a new deal in industry.

There must be a better chance for Humanity and a poorer chance for Greed. Industry and fighting won the war as equal partners. For industry there has got to be a new dispensation—a new deal. But this new deal must come to us in such fashion as not to wreck the machine. Our very lives depend upon the full speed and smooth running of the machine—our American lives, as well as the lives of Europe, because if Europe cannot maintain its intelligence and its balance our own chance of survival is almost worthless.

There are five facts. They play like drum fire on the great peace table in the French capital. Some men comprehend; others are struck dully by something that they do not understand. But there the facts are nevertheless, and the world of the future will be shaped by their weight.

Standing firmly in the center of this situation has been an American who does understand—Samuel Gompers! Not even the shaping of the League of Nations, great as that achievement is, can surpass the importance of the work Samuel Gompers has been doing. We look to the Commission over which he presides and whose labors he directs for the plan of machinery which shall be the means of

1—Democratizing and humanizing industry, and

2—Keeping industry going to keep life in a torn and broken world.

Here was laid down a task for a Hercules, and America gave to the world the one man alive who could do what had to be done, if it could be done at all.

When Samuel Gompers comes home it will be from his biggest job, and perhaps the world's biggest job!

### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

All of the unions in the shipbuilding industry are to vote on the proposal of the Washington conference and the result of the referendum is to be tabulated at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council during the week of May 3rd. The outcome of this vote will have an important bearing on the industrial outlook for the entire coast and particularly with the metal trades.

A. J. Mooney, John Bradford and George Sanfacon, representing the District Council of Maritime Workers, have returned to the city after having presented the case of the Maritime Workers before the War Labor Board. The decision of the board is pending.

The trouble with some men is that they want the bread they cast on the waters to come back to them in the form of dough.

### INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Development of the Labor Adjustment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, which also embraces the functions of mediator and conciliator in labor disputes, is shaping the new road that industry is taking in the settlement of wages questions and in fixing the conditions of employment.

To bring this about no compromise of principles is necessary, no departure from rules or procedure is required.

The Service simply provides the means for parties in dispute to come together and talk over the points upon which they differ and to offer suggestions creating new resources when the methods tried are apparently about to fail.

The great volume of threatened industrial disturbances that have been quietly adjusted without publicity, and the growing demand for the services of the expert conciliators of the Department, form a new industrial power that time is bound to perfect and extend, as the benefits to industry become more generally known through the exercise and application of the system of conference adjustment of labor questions.

Differences are bound to arise in a complex system of industry such as ours. And these differences can be determined in an orderly manner where the methods have been provided for considering them and there is willingness to submit the matters in dispute to reasonable inquiry.

There can be no sound argument urged against the wisdom of honest effort through orderly procedure in the settlement of industrial questions.

All society has an interest in these questions and all society is affected in their proper adjustment, for out of order comes social progress and out of social progress comes social prosperity.

Industry is a chain of related interests. When a single link in the chain is broken all industry is affected to a more or less degree, and when several important links are severed all industry is agitated and national prosperity is retarded.

Therefore, the moral duty of so organizing industry that these shocks shall be avoided rests upon society—that is, upon every individual who is embraced in the chain of industry and every person whose interest or authority extends to industry.

In the nature of things, this exercise of interest or authority must be voluntary and must be accepted or assented to willingly; its procedure can not be imposed in a mandatory spirit if it is to be effective in advancing the national welfare which rests more upon voluntary co-operation than conforming to inflexible law.

The spirit is the essence of success. Honest endeavor to reach just decisions must be the chief rule of conduct.

Without that, industrial peace will not be permanent. In fact, the appearance of peace will only hide the storm that will gather force with each wrongful exercise of conference functions.

Honestly administered, prosperity will shine upon industry and the people will thrive in happiness.

Industrial peace unfolds vast national opportunities that stagger the mind, opens to the view a picture of national power that stirs the soul.

But industrial peace must have its fountain in understanding the nature of the workers, their rights; in honesty of purpose, in justice to all.



**EMPLOYERS CREATED I. W. W.****By James Lord,**

President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Will we have Bolshevism in America? I am asked to give an opinion on this question.

The people as a whole, with few exceptions, regard the Soviet rule, Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism as the same thing. Therefore, this being the general understanding, I will try to briefly answer the question in that light, as the general situation appears to me.

This question is being asked at this particular time by thousands who never gave problems of social or industrial unrest a serious thought heretofore. But it is also being seriously pondered over by thousands who have, for many years, been in close touch with industrial and economic matters and who understand these matters as thoroughly as the politician, the financier or the professor understands the affairs which are closely interwoven with their endeavors.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there are countries or territories so benighted that even Bolshevism may be excused or condoned, there is no reason on earth why the spectre of this horror should rear its head in America.

The things held sacred by every true American, the unselfish spirit in which we cast our strength into the world war for the preservation of these concepts of the rights of man, will, if continued in the same spirit in peace as they were in war, make us forever secure from this philosophy of despair which to me spells economic and social suicide.

Shooting, starving or incarcerating misguided and despairing men and women will not prevent Bolshevism. Intelligence teaches us to deal with cause rather than effect. If the causes of Bolshevism or I. W. W.-ism are removed they will disappear as the mist before the sun. There would never have been an I. W. W. in this country had there not first existed I. W. W. employers. The one is as much an impossibilist as the other, with the exception that the one created the other.

That employer who denies his employees the right to organize, to bargain collectively, to deal jointly with him in their affairs of wages and conditions under which they work, that employer who does not deal with his employees collectively through joint conference, where both sides can intellectually and fearlessly present their respective positions, that employer, I say, is the breeder of Bolshevism, a menace to Americanism, is not able to understand democracy, and is on the wrong side of the Rhine.

The workers have long urged and offered intelligent and equitable joint relations.

No sensible workman enjoys a strike. No one suffers more in strike or lockout than the workman and those dependent on him.

The worker does not expect to see the sun go down on one social order, to raise the next morning on a changed social order.

He does believe in progress.

He knows that humanity, like evolution, cannot stand. To stand still is to go backward. So he asks, and demands, joint relations with his employer. He has offered this a long time now. I don't know how long he will continue to offer it. To those who would unitedly advance along the lines of orderly progress the attitude of these I. W. W. employers is disheartening.

We have seen employers become near-fair and near-American during the prosecution of the war. We were encouraged by their attitude. We joined in the prosecution of the war with a good heart. We knew that in the successful smashing of Germanism as it existed we had more to win than anyone; that in a German victory we had more to lose than anyone. We gave all that was in us, either at work or in the trenches. And the work-

ers saved the world from German barbarism. With all due respect to those, from any walk of life, who did their best, Prussianism could not have been smashed, the Slanthead could not have been made to squeal, but for the workers.

The workers will not submit to the autocracy they defeated over there being allowed to continue and thrive here. Make no mistakes about that. This war, with all its horrors was a great educator. Men and women are thinking harder and more intelligently than ever before. They will not tolerate in America that which they offered their lives to end in Germany. I would recommend that those who "learn nothing and forget nothing" try to assimilate a little common sense and a slight understanding of the "human equation." Remember that it was the lack of understanding of the human equation that gummed up the machinery for Germany.

The situation at this time is not promising. There are many unemployed.

This is the worst time for an unemployed army that has ever existed.

Congress has wound up a talking session by talking itself into adjournment. It could have done many things to relieve the situation. It made the situation infinitely worse. It did nothing but talk. Not the least of its misdemeanors was its failure to keep the U. S. Employment Service going at this crucial time.

Many employers are doing their level best to avoid friction and disputes, and divide in an equitable manner what work they have. But the Bourbons, the "masters," are swinging easily to their pre-war ways. Being Bourbons, they possibly don't understand what they are doing. They would, with profit to themselves and all the people, do well to sit down and try to think a while in human terms. Their old, ignorant, feudal method of thought is as much out of place as was "Der Kaiser's" and they are dealing with different material than did "Der Kaiser."

The I. W. W. movement has never been a real menace to Americanism. It has always been checkmated, in a general way, by the bona fide labor movement of this country. But the situation was never so serious as it is now, and added to this, don't forget, you employers who haven't formed the habit of intelligent thinking, that if you force the issue, and invite a test of strength between autocracy and democracy, the man who has been credited with keeping his head level and urging orderly advance, will in such a crisis cast his lot with the worker, Bolsheviki or otherwise.

There is needful, useful work for all able-bodied men and women in our country. There is no excuse for an unemployed army; neither is there any excuse for a continuance of or return to that industrial feudalism which has in days gone by formed the blackest spot on our industrial life in America, an industrial Feudalism that was indeed peculiar to America. As the black spots will be eradicated from the world by machinery to be outlined and set up by the League of Nations, so must the black spots be eradicated from America by establishing a democracy and right relations in industry.

If capital and labor say unitedly there will be no Bolsheviki here, it will not be here.

But organized labor alone cannot say it. It will do its best, but if the lines are drawn, and democracy is denied, then don't forget that labor will accept the challenge, and LABOR will be for LABOR.

**LABEL SECTION CO-OPERATES.**

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council has purchased a membership in the Consumers' Co-operative Society of this city. The Section has also recommended that all trade unionists in San Francisco purchase memberships and further the project in every manner possible. George Plato has been selected as a member of the advisory board.



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**DON'T BLAME FRANCE.**

By Charles Edward Russell.

Written Especially for the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

**Article 3.**

At the time when we ought to know most about the actual living conditions of the people of Europe we know least about them. We have been too busy with other things.

It is a most unfortunate fact, unfortunate even in its effects upon those great vital matters we have been so busy about.

For instance, any ill-feeling between us and the Allies would be at this time an international calamity. We ought to go forward in good understanding until the peace job and the reconstruction job are done with.

But a great many American officers and casuals are coming home swearing mad about what they call "French extortion."

"The French robbed us outrageously," I heard an officer saying on the steamship coming home. "They charged me 22 francs (\$4.40) for a single room at my hotel in Paris and 12 francs for dinner. What do you know about that?"

In a certain Southern town a little more than a year ago the same officer had slept at the only hotel the place afforded, and that very bad. Each had been charged \$5 for the night's lodging. He did not denounce this as robbery, nor the much more than 12 francs he paid for his dinner in Washington. But the charge in France, though lower than at home, constituted robbery.

Fifteen or twenty thousand tongues chanting the same song, aided by an army of special correspondents, seriously threatened the good relations and perfect understanding there should be between republics of the United States and France, yet all grew out of a lack of information.

While there doubtless are some cases of overcharging, as there are everywhere under the present system, even in the glorious United States and all that, the French people did not rob anybody. The high prices of which there was so much bitter complaint were the inevitable result of economic conditions.

They hit the French residents much harder than the American visitors, I can assure you of that. Any American visitor that would take the trouble to go to Halle, the great central market of Paris, would see enough of high prices to silence his complaints for the rest of his life.

With dressed chickens in the open market \$5.00 and more apiece, butter \$4.50 a pound, meat \$1.20 a pound and eggs 10 cents each, what is the hotel keeper to do but to increase his prices?

The war brought about an enormous inflation of the currency, due to the issuing of paper money to meet current war expenses. There could be no possible result except that prices should go up like a balloon. They always do in such conditions. Some American visitors seemed to think that economic law should reverse itself for their benefit and arrange matters so that currency inflation should mean lower instead of higher prices. Perhaps some of us are of such merit as to deserve even this phenomenon, but so far there is no instance of it in human affairs and the French can hardly be blamed for not having achieved it.

There was another great reason why prices in France were irresistibly driven up without the will of anybody. It lay in a fact of which little was said and yet which should have been apparent to anybody that would look around.

Her coalfields are in her northern provinces. At almost the outset of the war these provinces fell into German hands and about seven-eighths of her coal mines with them. The Germans held these mines continuously until almost the end of the war.

When they were driven away they flooded all the mines, wrecked or removed all the mine machinery and destroyed the engines.

None of those mines will be able to produce a pound of coal for two years and some not for five.

Meantime, coal is \$47.00 a ton and very hard to get at that. Shall a hotel keeper with a house to warm and a kitchen to operate charge the same prices as when coal was \$7.00 a ton? "We were robbed by the French hotel-keepers," said the officers. Oh, no, they weren't. They were robbed by the Germans who ruined the coal mines.

France, while not famine stricken, was and is in an economic situation of great peril.

The war smote her productivity a deadly blow. Without aid she will not recover in years from the huge injuries inflicted upon her.

Before the war she used to mine her own coal and with it operate her great factories.

Peace time industries in Central and Southern France, struggling to get upon their feet again, are being garreted by lack of coal and lack of raw materials. Business in all these regions is in a most precarious condition, living from hand to mouth.

The immense shortage of manufactured staples and necessities naturally affects the prices of all other commodities.

The great basic iron and steel industry, all located in the north of France has been absolutely ruined by the flooding of the iron mines and the systematic destruction of every forge, rolling mill, furnace and stationary engine in all the country.

Agricultural production in fertile North France has been ruined by four years of trench warfare. The ground is a huge network of trenches seven feet deep, with limestones thrown up from the bottom of these trenches and the washings from that limestone covering all the fields. Nothing will grow in such places.

France is not quite one of the countries where starving populations demand instantaneous relief. Those that know the French spirit will understand also that however acute may be the crisis the people will always put the best face on it, whether it be a German advance or food shortage, Verdun or imminent bankruptcy. You could never tell from the daily life of Paris that it had only the narrowest margin between it and sharp-nosed want, any more than you could tell in the same way last summer that it was being bombarded night and day.

But none the less France is in desperate economic straits. Unless there is relief with capital, with raw material, with steel, copper, coal and cotton, with meat and flour, there will be a smash that will enlighten complaining American officers about the real causes of the high prices they discovered (in France) to be so burdensome.

And does anybody imagine there could be such a smash without disastrous results here?

**IRON MOLDERS ADVANCE.**

The National War Labor Board has advanced wages of Chicago iron molders to \$6 a day. Last May the Board advanced rates from \$4.50 to \$5.50 a day with the understanding that the award

could be reviewed at the expiration of six months. The iron molders' application has been acted upon favorably by the Board.

At a meeting of the iron molders' conference boards of Boston and vicinity, Connecticut valley and eastern New England it was voted to take joint action to secure an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$6.40. These rates are paid in government navy yards, arsenals and shipyards.

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In Our Own Shop



**EVOLUTION vs. DISSOLUTION.****By Eugene Donovan.**

The present maps and policies of most European countries are at the present time a tangled skein, and if we accept the representations and misrepresentations that come to us in regard to conditions and prospects there the outlook is not cheering.

The situation has been further complicated and involved by the appearance of many cliques and sects whose names are strange to us and whose objects are obscure.

Chief among these are the Soviets and Bolsheviks. Many have asserted that these are identical, but on the authority of their own representatives this is denied. The Soviet, say they, is an institution; the Bolshevik a political party. The dominance of one party may be replaced by another, but institutions remain. To call the Soviets a camouflage for the Bolsheviks is just as near the truth as to call the Senate of the United States a camouflage for the Democratic or Republican party. This, then, clears the ground to some extent and enables us to examine on what principles they are based and the results that have come out of their respective activities.

As we have remarked, the word "Soviet" means council, and it came to pass that when the Czar abdicated in March, 1917, and the political condition of Russia was thrown into a state of paralysis, or shall we say stupefaction, councils of workers' delegates sprang up, and rising into power, established such councils or Soviets throughout Russia.

Under these Soviets the right to vote was nominally given to citizens of either sex, 18 years of age or over, provided they are engaged in industrial work, and also members of Soviet organizations. This expression has been toned down to "labor organizations," but this is not strictly correct, because, as we shall see, no one has a right to even exist under this regime, unless they are a supporter of the Soviet. Those who cannot vote or hold elective position include employers of labor for profit, persons who live on incomes—profit, rent or interest—and merchants and agents of private business. In other words, the rich or in anywise well-to-do, are excluded from any participation. The franchise is based on the idea that only workers should have anything to do or say about the disposition of the products of labor.

These Soviets thus elected may be recalled at any time by a single majority vote. In the country districts each 100 peasants elect a delegate to the township Soviet, which body controls the affairs of the community. The membership of this Soviet in turn, elects delegates to the county Soviet. Then the members of the county Soviet elect delegates to the provincial or state Soviet, which, roughly speaking, corresponds with our legislatures. In the cities, the same class of voters elect from each 500 members a delegate to the city Soviet, corresponding with our board of supervisors or city councils, and these in turn elect delegates of the provincial or state Soviets, thus securing representations of the peasant or land worker and the industrial or city workers.

This is a brief synopsis of the skeleton structure, for all other bodies proceed from these. There is a national process under which a congress and central executive committee operates and function, but these really are selections of the provincial and urban Soviets.

Now, the American plan is one of universal suffrage, in which every citizen and freeman is not only allowed to vote but expected to participate, and this contemplates, as everyone must admit, the maximum of liberty. Soviets limit the exercise of suffrage to Soviets only, no one else has a look in. This is not liberty according to the American idea.

Furthermore, it can readily be seen that it is

the first or primary election that govern and is most important, in fact is the vitality and essence of Soviet government and it requires no supernormal mind to conceive how these can be managed and manipulated so as to produce any given result. We used to have something like the same conditions here in the period of the old-time "primaries," a condition from which we long and laboriously endeavored to emancipate ourselves. Also, it is to be remembered that our progressive American idea is to give the people as a whole the largest opportunities to express themselves. They have been and are differences of opinion among us as to the best way in which to accomplish this, but none as to the desirability of its accomplishment.

So far, then, as can be seen, the Russian people have merely exchanged one form for another, and we might aver, an even more tyrannous one and one under which it is extremely hard to perceive how labor can continue to exist, much less prosper. Everything and everybody is subject to the entire and arbitrary control of the Soviet. The workers themselves are as amenable to its whims and vagaries as are others. It is an inspiration of hatreds and revenge. There is no appeal and a wholly guiltless person may be displaced and removed and even eliminated through the machinations of envy and malice. Even now the situation in Moscow is described as ghastly.

All shops, except those maintained by the Soviets are closed and nothing is obtainable without cards and only those associated with the Soviet, of course, can obtain cards. It is impossible to estimate how many are dying of starvation and it is stated by those coming out of Russia that there is deliberate effort to exterminate the educated classes. Prices are fabulous and everything moves under coercion and in momentary terror of death. As for law, there is no law; whatever trials are held come before the Soviet. The Soviets govern and regulate all industry; there is and can be no incentive to effort; women are not safe and an army of mercenaries, mostly Chinese and Letts, is maintained with promises of loot. It is strongly suspected that all this had its inspiration and motive from an outside source and with a deliberative

and sinister intent, but whether it had or not, there can be little in the system to recommend it to American labor. Its only excuse is that it is the outcome of despair and intrigue and it is not likely that American labor will deliberately either affiliate or associate with it, because it portends nothing of good and leads nowhere.

It may be well to offer a reminder of the words of Samuel Gompers: "If I thought that Bolshevism was the right road to go, that it meant freedom, justice and the principles of humane society and living conditions, I would join the Bolsheviks."

"It is because I know that the whole scheme leads nowhere, that it is destructive in its efforts and in its every activity, that it compels reaction and brings about a situation worse than the one it has undertaken to displace, that I oppose and fight it."

**THANKS MACHINISTS.**

Having been appointed spokesman for returned and returning members, who have been in the United States Service, I hereby desire to express the sentiments of the aforementioned.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to let the public and all other Labor organizations of this city know the kindness extended not only to our soldier members, but also to their families. Through the efficient work of the Strike Committee, no family was left in need during the labor unrest, and to them we wish to extend our thanks.

I also desire to take this opportunity to praise and thank each and every member of Lodge 68, International Association Machinists, who helps to make the home-coming of each member, one never to be forgotten.

Faternally yours,

WM. HUPPERT,  
935 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.,  
37th Engineers, U. S. A.

**TEACHERS' RAISE INDORSED.**

The proposed raise in the salary of the public school teachers to the extent of \$20 per month has been indorsed by Labor Council. The prevailing opinion in the Council is that the salary increase sought is not as much as it should be.

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Saves You the Middleman's Profit****ACCURATE FIT  
FINE MATERIALS****REAL COMFORT  
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**WAR TROPHY TRAIN.**

The Victory Liberty Loan Trophy Train, which will leave San Francisco at noon Saturday, April 12, will be out 29 days and will tour California, Arizona and Nevada, making 115 official stops.

The itinerary, as announced today by Chairman Allen Chickering, Director of the Speakers' Bureau, shows that this trainload of wonderful exhibits will cover 5,625 miles while on its mission of education and inspiration. It will reach practically every city and town of importance in the three states, and in each, not only will display the relics which have been brought from France, but also will be the center for patriotic programs.

The train is being assembled in San Francisco and all of the exhibits, with the exception of the whippet tank, will be on board the morning of the starting day. Shortly before 12 o'clock the train will be moved to a position on the Belt Railroad in front of the Ferry building. There the veteran tank operators who are to have charge of the tank exhibitions will drive their charge aboard the train. At 2 P. M. with bands playing and horns sounding, the special will start on its long journey.

The train will move south along the coast. Its first stop will be at Niles and the second at San Jose. From this latter town it will proceed to Los Angeles and will make fifteen additional stops while enroute. From Los Angeles it again comes north by way of Bakersfield and Fresno and Richmond. From that town it again proceeds on its northern journey to Eureka taking in on this trip Santa Rosa, Healdsburg and Petaluma and ten other towns. From Vallejo it turns north, going as far as Weed and Yreka. It returns south by way of Chico, Marysville and Oroville through Sacramento, where it turns east by way of Auburn, Colfax and Truckee to Nevada. The first stop in Nevada is Virginia City. After three days in Nevada it goes south into Arizona where three days later the train again crosses the line into California to show at Brawley, Imperial and other cities of the extreme south.

As it comes north for the final time, it makes stops at numerous Los Angeles and Orange county towns. It moves toward the Bay district by way of Porterville, Hanford, Madera and Merced. The final exhibit will be made at Stockton on the evening of May 10th, the concluding day of the loan.

Following are towns to be visited on the trip:

April 12—San Francisco, Niles and San Jose.

April 13—Hollister, Gilroy, Watsonville and Santa Cruz.

April 14—Monterey, Salinas, King City, Paso Robles and Atascadero.

April 15—San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Lompoc and Santa Barbara.

April 16—Ventura, Santa Paula and Santa Monica.

April 17—Bakersfield, Tulare, Selma and Fresno.

April 18—Los Banos, Newman, Livermore and Richmond.

April 19—Martinez, Benicia, Suisun and Santa Rosa.

April 20—Scotia, Fortuna, Arcata and Eureka.

April 21—Willits, Ukiah, Cloverdale, Healdsburg and Petaluma.

April 22—Napa, Vallejo, Vacaville and Colusa.

April 23—Willows, Corning, Red Bluff and Redding.

April 24—Weed, Yreka, Sisson and Dunsmuir.

April 25—Chico, Marysville, Oroville and Sacramento.

April 26—Auburn, Colfax, Truckee and Reno.

April 27—Virginia City, Minden and Carson.

April 28—Wabuska, Schurz, Mina and Tonopah.

April 29—Goldfield, Beatty, Death Valley Junction, Tecopa and Ludlow.

April 30—Needles, Kingman and Flagstaff.

May 1—Williams, Clarkdale, and Prescott.

May 2—Mesa, Chandler, Tempe and Phoenix.

May 3—Yuma, Brawley, Imperial, Calexico and El Centro.

May 4—Banning, Ontario, Pomona and San Bernardino.

May 5—Redlands, Riverside, Corona and Santa Ana.

May 6—Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton and Long Beach.

May 7—Porterville, Exeter, Visalia and Hanford.

May 8—Dinuba, Sanger, Madera and Merced.

May 9—Sonora, Oakdale, Turlock and Modesto.

May 10—Ione, Martell, Lodi and Stockton.

**BRUNSWICK-BALKE STRIKE.**

Officers of the International Metal Polishers' Union are calling attention to the strike of Dubuque (Iowa) metal polishers employed at the factories of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, located in that city, and which manufactures the Brunswick phonographs. The strike was caused by trade union victimization, low wages and long hours. The company has refused to arbitrate differences, as recommended by a representative of the United States Department of Labor.

The unionists say that as an example of the methods of this concern, one of its representatives who inspected the finished product compelled each metal polisher to pay him 25 cents every pay day for "assistance rendered." When the men organized and decided not to be filched out of this money their work no longer passed inspection and they were forced to accept large quantities that were thrown back on them.

**SANTA ROSA CHARTER COMING.**

Word has been received by W. G. Desepte, vice-president of the International Union of Retail Clerks, from H. J. Conway, International secretary-treasurer, that the charter of the newly organized union of retail clerks in Santa Rosa is on the way to this city. As soon as it arrives Desepte will go to Santa Rosa and install the officers of the organization.

**BEER BOTTLERS' PICNIC.**

The annual picnic of the beer bottlers will be held at Glen Park, Sunday afternoon, April 13th. The bottlers say the very fact that they selected the 13th for their picnic is evidence enough that they are not at all superstitious and they guarantee those who attend a time second to none ever enjoyed before. There will be all sorts of games and sports. Prizes for everything have been provided.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: John A. Nelson and Charles E. Stewart of the masters, mates and pilots, Walter I. Cook of the warehousemen, Andrew Black of the riggers and stevedores, Thomas O'Brien of the bakers, Daniel Larsen of the ship caulkers, William A. Reidy of the molders, John G. Murdoch of the teamsters, Guy A. Smith of the railroad trainmen, John F. Walter of the boilermakers, Lawrence Monzell of the glass bottle blowers, Joseph A. Murphy of the printers, James P. Nolan of the boiler-makers.

What has always puzzled us, though, is how the fool and his money happened to get together in the first place.

Boss of the Road Overalls have wide cut legs—so you can pull 'em on over your regular clothes. A sturdy work-garment that stands the gaff and meets every strain, twist or pull. There's a Boss of the Road for every worker. Be sure to look for the Bull Dog on the label—it is your protection.

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UNION MADE  
**OVERALLS**  
A NEUSTADTER PRODUCT  
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SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their  
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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to  
unions' mail lists must come  
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Entered at postoffice, San Fran-  
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919.

The Union Labor ticket at the Chicago municipal election did not fare very well. Out of each fourteen votes cast the labor candidate for Mayor received one. The radical element had too much influence in drafting the platform and the trade unionists of Chicago evidently decided to have nothing to do with it, less than fifty-five thousand votes having been cast for the ticket out of a total of more than 700,000 cast.

Bolshevism is like a fire. If it is not quenched it will spread everywhere and leave devastation and disaster behind it. Those in this country who are ignoring it because of the feeling of security they have, had better wake up. The propaganda is being surreptitiously spread day and night, and very often by persons who are not suspected of being Bolsheviks because they openly appear to be against it while secretly doing their best to promote the doctrine.

Those who are not contemplating purchasing Fifth Liberty Loan Bonds ought not to forget that the boys who lost arms, legs and eyesight will be called upon to go through their entire lives handicapped because of the price they paid in the service of their country. Those who purchase bonds are surely doing little enough when compared with the sacrifices made by those who entered the army. Besides, Liberty Bonds are a good investment. Don't be a quitter. Even the devil hates a quitter.

The principal clauses of the new charter of international labor as drafted by the commission on international labor legislation, sitting at Paris, and to be included in the Peace treaty are as follows: Prohibition of labor of children before the age of 14; regulation of conditions of labor of children between 14 and 18 years of age; workers to receive wages adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of their time and country; equal pay for men and women doing similar work; a weekly day of rest for all workers; limitation of working hours to eight per day or forty-eight per week, countries excepted which are not up to modern standards of labor efficiency; foreign workmen to receive the same treatment as nationals of the country into which they are admitted; all countries to provide for systems of inspections of labor conditions, including female labor. The foregoing are the fundamentals upon which the labor movement of the world will strive to build a better and juster civilization, and there is little doubt but that they will be included in the covenant of peace.

## -:- Ravings of the Reds -:-

The radicals are always busy trying to convince sane people that if license is not granted to the reds to conduct themselves in any manner that may suit their fancy, without regard for the interests of others, dire disaster will overcome society generally. They strive zealously particularly to convince the organized workers that interference with the desires of avowed revolutionists is certain to jeopardize the well-being of the toilers. Some of them may be really of the opinion they are telling the truth in issuing such warnings, but it cannot be disputed that in most instances there is crafty method in the madness of such propagandists, the secret hope being entertained that the organized workers may be so deceived as to lend the powerful assistance of the labor movement to raking their chestnuts from the fire.

Scott Nearing, a socialist of the professorial chair, is exercised about the Debs decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, upholding the validity of the conviction under the espionage law. He finds particular fault with the statement of Justice Holmes that speech cannot be absolutely free and that Congress may prescribe the limitations under which the right may be exercised. "This interpretation of the Constitution," says Nearing, "would make it possible for Congress to pass a law forbidding agitation in favor of trade unionism; forbidding agitation in favor of the popular election of judges; or forbidding criticism of the President and of members of the United States Senate. Once such laws are enacted, any or all of these acts would be illegal."

The learned professor knows well that his reasoning is faulty and misleading. The espionage law was enacted to stop enemy propaganda and to curb the activities of those who, in this country, worked by speeches and publicity to carry out the policies of the Socialist party, aiding the program of the German emperor to bring the world under his dominion. Debs was convicted for making propaganda the plain intent of which was to break down the morale of the American people and hinder the recruiting of an army. Just imagine the right of speech, or any other constitutional right, being so absolute as to deny to Congress all means of protecting the Nation against such treasonable propaganda! Think of the Government standing helplessly by while a little handful of fanatics did all within their power to thwart the desire of the overwhelming mass of the people to save humanity from ignominious subjection to a mad monarch, and contemplate the kind of mind that would term that condition of affairs freedom! As well might it be said that because murder is not permitted freedom is restrained.

Nearing confesses the weakness of his case by citing the supposititious laws that are not part of the espionage act nor have, like it, any direct bearing upon the conduct of a war with the Nation's enemies. He forgets or conceals the elementary principle of interpretation that the court can consider only the reasonableness and effect of the law that is before it—in this case the espionage law—and not laws that have no other existence than in the imagination of the professor. If a law regulating the right of free speech has no relation to the proper prosecution of war or any other lawful activity, it is not likely to be overturned as an infringement upon free speech. To say that the Constitution gives men the right to carry on as Debs did, the meanest intelligence must concede, is tantamount to saying the Nation has been denied the power to carry on effective war against its enemies.

Reasoning of the Nearing brand might be tolerable in children, but coming from a college professor it is highly ridiculous.

If Debs desires to avoid going to prison for his offense, he had better quit his nonsense about a general strike and seek clemency at the hands of the President. There will be no general strike worthy of the name.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Most of us would be physically and mentally exhausted if we were to do all the things we are going to do tomorrow.

As the weeks pass by it becomes more and more apparent that the people of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of the League of Nations and that it will not be well for the politician who tries to create a party issue by opposing it. Every indication is that a majority of the people of every State in the Union is in favor of the League even though all of its provisions are not satisfactory to them. It is at any rate a start in the right direction and they are determined that the beginning shall be made. The Constitution of the United States was not satisfactory to many of the people of that time, but it has worked out pretty well. Perfection does not come all at once.

But this does not change the fact that President Wilson is a great man; and in the last few months has seemed greater and greater to some like ourselves who have not larded him with indiscriminate eulogy. He has made magnificent appeals to American opinion. A proportion of the Senate, sufficient to thwart him for the moment, has offered an obdurate and ironclad opposition. But he is still President of the United States, with the immense power belonging to that office and designed by the American Constitution to belong to it. He has not merely moral courage; he has moral audacity and tenacity enough for anything. In America's name he can affix his signature to the Peace Treaty with the League of Nations as an organic part of it. Only when it becomes a question whether the Senate shall repudiate that signature will the real issue arise. Between now and then much will happen on both sides of the Atlantic. President Wilson's opponents are for the most part not against a League of Nations in principle. When the final vote of the Senate means killing or establishing the League, when the issue is naked, the verdict perhaps irrevocable, we shall see. If betting on it were compulsory, we would put all our money on the President, on American idealism, on the forward spirit of the United States.—London "Observer."

One of our exchanges whose editor is nearly always found on the right side of the fence standing up for American principles and orderly meetings, seems somewhat peeved that a number of radicals, now that the war is over, are being punished for their treasonable propaganda. The editor quotes in justification of leniency for such offenders the unpatriotic record of many Senators and Representatives in Congress. It is true that the record of many such men is not very good reading, but there is a difference which is vital as far as law and legal punishment are concerned. Most of the unpatriotic conduct of these men in Congress consisted in speaking and voting against certain patriotic measures, before these had become law binding upon them as well as others. The second distinction is that these men enjoy the so-called parliamentary privilege, which consists in not being held accountable for anything that may be said in parliamentary debate. Such privilege is essential in every free parliamentary body, enabling any member to advance any good, bad or indifferent reason he may choose before the body decides what is to be the future law of public policy of the country. Outside of the representative assembly, even Senators and Congressmen are amenable to the laws in the same manner as all other citizens.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Lawyer—Don't you think \$25,000 cash would be punishment enough for his breach of promise?

The Aggrieved—No, indeed; I want him to marry me.—Boston "Transcript."

Judge (to witness)—Why didn't you go to the help of the defendant in the fight?

Witness—I didn't know which was going to be the defendant.—Boston "Transcript."

"There's a friend in the outer office waiting for you, sir."

"Here, James, take this \$10 and keep it till I come back."—Boston "Transcript."

"A man dat never thinks of nobody but hisse'f," said Uncle Eben, "can't help gittin' hisse'f on his mind so much dat he jes' naturally gits tired of hisse'f."—Washington "Star."

"Rather a dangerous place to visit is described in this paper," said a wag to his neighbor.

"What place is that," asked the latter.

"Well," responded the first speaker, "it's a historical mansion in the Midlands. This is what the account says: 'On first entering the hall, the visitor's eye is caught by a long sword over one side of the mantel, and then drawn to the old flintlock on the other side; after which it naturally falls on the mantel itself, and from that to the old brick-tiled hearth.' Neither of my eyes would stand that sort of thing!"—London "Tit-Bits."

He was a perfect wonder, was the parliamentary candidate for a certain agricultural district. And he was never shy of telling the voters why they should return him as their M. P.

"I am a practical farmer," said he, boastfully at one meeting. "I can plow, reap, milk cows, work a chaff-cutter, shoe a horse—in fact," he went on proudly, "I should like you to tell me any one thing about a farm which I can not do."

Then in the impressive silence, a small voice asked from the back of the crowd:

"Can you lay an egg?"—London "Tit-Bits."

Conductor (glancing at ticket offered)—We don't stop there. That's for the pawnbroker.—"Awgwan."

Robert—Mother, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?

Mother—I don't know. Why?

Robert—Well, this book says that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest.—"Tit-Bits."

"Do you think it is right for a wife to go through her husband's pockets?"

"I don't know about its being right, but I know from my own experience that it is often unavailing."

"There doesn't seem to be so much gun play in Crimson Gulch since prohibition struck."

"No," answered Bronco Bob. "The boys shoot straighter, but not so often."

Early one Monday morning a smartly dressed woman entered the big dry goods store.

"I am sending back those coats you let me have on approval on Saturday," she told the manager, blandly. "I find that none of them really fit me."

Then, with a gracious smile, she sailed out of the place. But she didn't smile so blandly that night when she received a little parcel and a letter which read:

"Madam—We are returning the pair of gloves and the hymn-book which you inadvertently left in the pocket of one of our coats which didn't fit."—Minneapolis "Union Advocate."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### KNEE-DEEP IN JUNE.

Tell you what I like the best—  
'Long about knee-deep in June,  
'Bout the time strawberries melts  
On the vine—some afternoon  
Like to jes' git out and rest,  
And not work at nothin' else!

Orchard's where I'd rather be—  
Needn't fence it in fer me!—  
Jes' the whole sky overhead,  
And the whole airth underneath—  
Sort o' so's a man kin breathe  
Like he ort, and kind o' has  
Elbow-room to keerlessly  
Sprawl out len'thways on the grass,  
Where the shadders thick and soft  
As the kivers on the bed  
Mother fixes in the loft  
Allus, when they's company!

Watch the swallers skootin' past—  
'Bout as peert as you could ast;  
Er the Bobwhite raise and whiz  
Where some other's whistle is.

Ketch a shadder down below,  
And look up to find the crow;  
Er a hawk away up there,  
'Pearantly froze in the air!  
Hear the old hen squawk and squat,  
Over every chick she's got,  
Suddent-like!—And she knows where  
That air hawk is, well as you.  
You jes' bet your life she do!

Pee-wees' singin', to express  
My opinion's second class:  
Yit you'll hear 'em more er less;  
Sapsucks gittin' down to biz;  
Weedin' out the lonesomness;  
Mr. Bluejay, full o' sass,  
In them baseball clothes o' his,  
Sportin' round the orchard jes'  
Like he owned the premises!  
Sun out there in the fields kin sizz,  
But flat on your back, I guess,  
In the shade's where glory is!  
That's jes' what I'd like to do  
Stiddy fer a year er two!

Plague if they ain't sumpin' in  
Work 'at kind o' goes agin  
My convictions!—'long about  
Here in June especially!—  
Under some old apple tree,  
Jes' a restin' through and through,  
I could git along without  
Nothin' else at all to do.

March ain't never nothin' new,—  
April's altogether too  
Brash fer me! And May—I jes'  
'Bominate its promises,—  
Little hints o' sunshine and  
Green around the timber-land—  
A few blossoms, and a few  
Chip-birds, and a sprout or two—  
Drap asleep, and it turns in  
'Fore daylight and snows agin!—  
But when June comes—Clear my throat  
With wild honey! Rench my hair  
In the dew! and hold my coat!  
Whoop out loud! and throw my hat!—  
June wants me, and I'm to spare!  
Spread them shadders anywhere,  
I'll git down and waller there,  
And obleeged to you at that!

—James Whitcomb Riley.



**CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.**

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date:

Clerical—Business Agent, State Board of Control, \$2100-\$2400 a year; Auditor (senior and junior), \$1200-\$2100 a year; Chief Clerk (men and women), \$1200-\$2100 a year; Bookkeeper (senior and junior), \$900-\$2100 a year; Bailiff, Supreme and Appellate Courts, \$1500-\$1800 a year; Stenographer and Typist (men and women), \$600 and above; General Clerk (men and women), \$600-\$1200 a year; Telephone Operator, \$600-\$900 a year; Messenger (boys and girls), \$300-\$720 a year; Library Student, California State Library School, 1919-1920.

Skilled Trades—Electrical Foreman, prevailing wage; Electrician, prevailing wage; Foreman Carpenter, prevailing wage; Carpenter, Carpenter's Helper.

Belt Railroad Positions—Locomotive Engineer (promotional), \$6.15 a day; Switchman, \$5.60 a day; Locomotive Fireman, \$4.75 a day; Section Hand, \$3.50 a day.

Educational—Preston School of Industry: Regular Grade Teacher, \$60-\$85 a month and maintenance. Sonoma State Home: Teacher of Recreation and Gymnastics (male and female), Regular Grade Teacher (female), Kindergarten and Sense Training Teacher (female), Teacher of Orchestra and Band (male), Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music (female), Teacher of Household Arts, cooking and weaving (female), Teacher of Sloyd (male or female), Teacher of Arts and Crafts (female), \$65 a month and maintenance for each position at Sonoma State Home.

Institutional—Attendants, State Hospitals: Agnews State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Mendocino State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Napa State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Norwalk State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Sonoma State Home, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Southern California State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Stockton State Hospital, \$45-\$65 a month and maintenance; Veterans' Home, \$35-\$40 a month and maintenance.

Cook, \$55-\$100 a month and maintenance; Farmhand, \$55 a month and maintenance; Farm Tractor Operator, \$50-\$90 maximum; Laundress (head and assistant), \$45-\$55 a month and maintenance; laundryman (head and assistant), \$55-\$90 a month and maintenance; Milker, \$55-\$60 a month and maintenance; Vegetable Gardener (head and assistant), \$60-\$75 a month and maintenance; waiter, \$30-\$45 a month and maintenance; waitress, \$24-\$45 a month and maintenance.

Miscellaneous—Janitor, \$30-\$100 a month; Janitress, \$30-\$60 a month.

Application blanks and further information regarding the examinations listed above may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission at either of the following offices: Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; or from the offices of the State Free Employment Bureau in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Fresno, and Stockton.

**IRISH FREEDOM APPROVED.**

The local campaign for a fund to assist in the furtherance of Irish freedom received the indorsement of the Labor Council last Friday night.

The mission of the delegates from the Irish race convention held in Philadelphia last week who are now on their way to Paris to present to the peace conference a plea for self-determination was approved and trade unionists were urged to attend the mass meeting for Irish freedom to be held in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of April 12.

**ORPHEUM.**

There will be seven new acts and only one hold over in next week's Orpheum bill. Sam Mann, whose ability as a character actor has established him as one of the greatest favorites in vaudeville and who, in spite of his long absence from this city, is still remembered on account of the great comedy hit he scored in "The New Leader," will appear in his latest success, "The Question." The Mosconi Brothers, who have been honorably discharged from the army, have returned to vaudeville. They will be seen in what they call "Dancing Odds and Ends." It is a dancing symposium—a little of this style and a little of that style done with a style that is essentially their own. Polly Moran, who a few years ago left the two-a-day for pictures and became generally known as "The Female Charlie Chaplin," and as Sheriff Nell of Mack Sennett's comedies, is back again in vaudeville funnier and more popular than ever. Agnes Berri and Irene Jonani from the Chicago and Boston Grand Opera Companies, in which they successfully sustained important roles, will render an enjoyable program of song. Helen Scholder, an eminent 'cellist, who has met with great success on the concert platform and of whom the musical critic of the New York "Times" said, "Miss Scholder's playing made a deep and lasting impression. In her hands the 'cello becomes an instrument of ravishing beauty with a tone pure, warm, estatic and passionate," will be heard in favorite numbers. The Fantino Troupe of acrobats combine skill, grace and agility. They present a number of new and hazardous aerial feats in rapid succession. Paul Dickey and Company will repeat "The Lincoln Highwayman" which has scored a tremendous hit. Charles Irwin, who served with distinction with the Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers some years ago and who made for himself quite a reputation in camp theatricals, has been for some time one of the most popular "single" entertainers in vaudeville. He styles his act "Comin' Through the Rye" and every moment of it is well worth while.

**RAILWAY CLERKS BALL ON MAY 10.**

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks will hold its first grand ball in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of May 10. The Municipal band will furnish music and the Mayor will lead the grand march. High officials of the various railroad companies with general offices in the city will be present.

Edward H. Fitzgerald, general chairman of the Southern Pacific and Steamer Employees' Local, and representative of the grand lodge of the brotherhood, has been elected chairman of the arrangements committee. This organization has shown a phenomenal growth during the last two years. The beginning of this growth can be dated June 2, 1917, when reorganization took place. There are now 16,000 active members on the Pacific Coast. The railway clerks of the United States are practically 100 per cent organized, according to Fitzgerald, and the International Union has a membership of 160,000.

Headquarters for the local unions of the brotherhood have been recently established in the Pacific building where the system board of headquarters are located. H. P. Matthews is general vice-chairman of the Santa Fe system unions.

The Bay District Council was organized two months ago to function as a central organization of San Francisco and vicinity, with the following officers: Harry Towle, president and E. E. Evans, secretary.

The affairs of the Brotherhood are conducted on conservative trades union lines and the officers are men of long experience in the traditions of the American Federation of Labor.

Officers of the Brotherhood are now in Washington negotiating a universal wage scale and working agreement to cover all properties under the control of Federal Railroad Administration.

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**STATE COMPENSATION SYSTEM SAFE.**

The State Industrial Accident Commission will retain control of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. Assembly Bill No. 791, by Assemblyman Prendergast of San Francisco, which was to turn the management of the fund over to a board of managers composed of the Governor, Controller and Treasurer, was last Monday defeated in the Assembly by a vote of 29 to 44.

The opponents of the measure characterized it as an attempt on the part of the private insurance companies to break down State compensation. These companies, it was stated, are foreign corporations almost without exception and their dividends are sent elsewhere. Assemblyman Bennett of San Jose said that the proposed measure was a bill "of the insurance companies, by the insurance companies and for the insurance companies."

"This is a good law as it stands today," Bennett said further, "a monument to the administration of Hiram Johnson, and we should not sacrifice it for a mess of pottage. It is one of the most beneficent acts in the jurisprudence of the United States. There is no cause for dissatisfaction with the present law, and no reason for the proposed one." It was stated that the "ambulance chaser" class of lawyers had suffered by the law as it is, but that no legitimate business had suffered. The measure failed of passage principally because the proponents of the measure seemed unable to show the necessity or wisdom of passing it.

**OPPOSE SOLIDERS' UNIONS.**

Secretary Appleton of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Great Britain has forwarded the following letter to all affiliates:

"It is perhaps necessary to call the attention of trade unions to the formation of a number of soldiers' unions, and to point out the danger that these create not only for the trade union movement but for the soldiers themselves.

"Ninety per cent of the men who are demobilized will enter occupations already covered by existing trade unions. They can, and should be, absorbed by unions which cater for their industrial interest. In the nature of things the soldiers' organizations must gradually decrease in membership and power, with the result that soldiers who have felt that the whole of their interests were covered will find themselves disadvantageously placed.

"It would be wise for trade unions to get in touch with their soldier members, and to maintain sympathetic touch between them and their organizations. They can easily demonstrate their capacity for safeguarding the soldiers' industrial interest."

**WAGES CAN'T REACH HIGH COSTS.**

In its annual report on the statistics of manufactures for the year 1917, the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics says that the per capita average yearly earnings of wage earners for all industries in this state advanced from \$569.43, where it stood in 1913, to \$758.23 in 1917.

This is an advance of slightly more than 33 per cent in four years.

The statement by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics that wages as a whole have advanced 33 per cent in four years sustains the claim of organized workers that so-called high wages have been paid since the war started cannot reach high living costs.

The Massachusetts figures are compared with the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics which shows that the cost of food prices as a whole advanced 43 per cent between September, 1914, and September, 1917. These figures do not include increases in the cost of clothing, shoes, shelter and numerous sundries that are necessary for the maintenance of American living standards.

**UNION LABEL PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.**

"In my judgment there is back of this (union label agitation) a great moral reason. We should buy a union-made article, not only out of loyalty to union labor, but out of loyalty to the moral principle it decrees, which is that men should work under pleasant conditions and have living wages. The union label is a guarantee that the article was made under conditions that are somewhat fair. We should make this appeal to the public on this moral ground. When a man buys a union-made article he says to the world, 'I do not want to buy goods which represent the misery and the tears of underpaid workmen.'"

When Mayor Hodgson of St. Paul gave expression to the above words, he went right to the heart of the underlying principle upon which the union label is founded, as it was in protest against inhuman and unfair conditions of labor and living that the union label came into being, and because its mission is to make life the more worth living is the reason for extension of its application over such a broad field as we find it covering today.

Even the so-called "direct actionist" is forced to admit that there is no more direct manner of securing relief from unfair conditions of labor than by using his purchasing power in discriminating against articles in every-day use upon which the emblem of fair labor does not appear.

The labor movement and its auxiliary, the union label, stand exclusively for the human element, as represented by the men and women who are doing the world's work in industry, and by securing fair treatment for them, which assures their fullest development physically, morally and industrially, a safeguard is placed around the

children, which assures the perpetuation of a stronger and better race.

When purchasing goods bearing the union label let us not think so much of the label attached thereto as we do what the label stands for. Let us visualize the men and women who made the commodity, working in clean, sanitary factories for wages which permit them to keep their children in school, fitting themselves to take their place in the world on an equality with all other children.

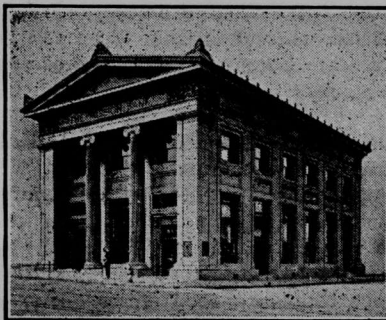
By keeping the human element involved ever in mind, we are bound to become more consistent in our demand for goods bearing the union label, and thus from buying goods "which represent the misery and the tears of underpaid workmen."

**FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PLAN BALL.**

Daniel S. Looney, chairman of the convention committee of the Federal Employees' Union No. 1, has announced plans for the first annual ball of the organization to be held in Knights of Columbus Hall on the evening of May 24th. Entertainment features from the downtown theaters will be introduced and local talent from the union will make its first appearance.

The proceeds of the dance will be used for the 1919 convention fund. The national convention of the International Union will be held in San Francisco in September, provided the Railroad Administration will grant reduced rates for the delegates. Assurance has been given that this reduced rate will be granted.

The convention committee as appointed by President D. H. McClure is as follows: Daniel S. Looney, Walter Cuthbertson, A. A. Marisch, C. F. Hutchinson and J. E. Boice.



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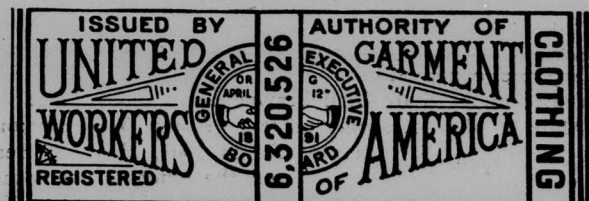
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 4, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:00 p. m. by President Wm. T. Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—James J. McTiernan, treasurer, excused.

**Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—Theatrical Stage Employees—Robert Wakeman, William G. Rusk. Musicians No. 6—Henry Ritzau, vice A. S. Less. Glass Bottle Blowers—Arnold Tempest, vice W. F. Kay. Delegates seated.

**Application for Affiliation**—Optical Mechanics' Association, with credentials for Arthur Taveira. Upon recommendation of the Organizing Committee, organization affiliated and delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Mayor James Rolph, acknowledging receipt of resolutions. From Senator Flaherty and Assemblymen McColgan and Rosenshine, in re S. B. 323.

Requests complied with—From Coos Bay Central Labor Council, Marshfield, Oregon, asking indorsement of the policy of non-exemption of Government employees from income taxes. From Musicians No. 6, asking indorsement of an appropriation of \$20,000 by the city for the municipal band.

Referred—To the Executive Committee—Wage scale of draftsmen's union in regard to engineers, surveyors, etc. To Boilermakers No. 6—Communication from Delegate S. M. O'Sullivan, in regard to jurisdiction over concrete ship construction. To Arbitrator Wm. T. Bonsor—Communication from Grocery Clerks' Union, relating to 51 per cent agreement with retail delivery drivers. To Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions from Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, dealing with subjects of legislation to be laid before next convention of the American Federation of Labor. To Label Section and "Labor Clarion"—From Metal Polishers, relating to Brunswick phonograph. To "Labor Clarion"—From Grant Hamilton, Director General, Working Conditions Service, relating to industrial clinics.

Resolutions adopted—By Delegate John I. Nolan, indorsing sending to France delegates from the Irish Race Convention, held in Philadelphia last month, among whom is Frank P. Walsh, former representative of the War Labor Board, and requesting members of affiliated unions to attend a mass meeting in the Exposition Auditorium, Saturday evening, April 12, 1919, called to raise funds for a campaign to secure self-determination for Ireland.

Resolution adopted—By Delegate F. J. Ferguson, indorsing increase in salaries for teachers in the school department, amounting to \$20 per month, for incorporation in the coming budget.

Resolution, submitted by Delegate Rosenthal, relating to appropriation for a beach playground at the junction of Sloat Boulevard and the Great Highway; referred to Law and Legislative Committee.

**Reports of Unions**—Cemetery Workers—Strike at Cypress Lawn has spread to Mount Olivet, Salem, Hills of Eternity, and the Italian cemeteries. Machinists—Have approved proposed offer of settlement, and all men will be back to work tomorrow morning, after a strike and lock-out of eight weeks.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Retail Delivery Drivers vs. Great Western Tea Co., laid over one week. Grocery Clerks vs. Ludi, delicatessen store, laid over one week to await result of conference between the parties. Wage scale and agreement of United Leather Workers (Trunk-makers), recommended indorsement, subject to usual conditions. Bartenders No. 41 vs. Lacey

Bar, recommended Council declare its intention of levying a boycott. Wage scale and agreement of Cracker Packers No. 125, indorsed, subject to usual conditions. In the matter of communication from Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, reported a conference between employers and employees before the committee, both sides agreeing to live up to procedure prescribed by the agreement as written before taking up grievances before the Executive Committee, and that provisions of section 2 of the agreement are not affected by working rule of the union requiring members to hire out through the office of the union. Wage scale and agreement of Bakery Wagon Drivers, recommended indorsement, subject to the usual conditions. In the matter of communication from the Central Labor Council of Seattle, proposing amalgamation of all existing international unions into twelve organizations, committee recommended that the communication be filed, as subject-matter can be determined properly only by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, where all international unions affected are represented, and from which they derive their charters. Report of committee concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommendation of the committee relative to S. B. 639, relating to the establishment of a system of State commission markets, as reported to the Council at last meeting, came up for further consideration. Committee submitted a substitute report on the bill, recommending that the Council take no action on said bill, committee giving its reasons why said bill will not aid in reducing the cost of products to consumers. After long discussion, motion was made and carried to lay the subject-matter on the table.

Legislative Agent Daniel C. Murphy rendered an oral report on condition of labor bills at Sacramento. Recommended that another letter be sent to the San Francisco delegation requesting their assistance in defeating the measure to separate the State Compensation Insurance Fund from the control of the Industrial Accident Commission.

It was further moved and carried that the law and legislative committee investigate and secure best legal opinion relating to the effect of the criminal syndicalism bill upon the legitimate activities of labor organizations.

**New Business**—Moved that officers of the Council support the proposed increase of wages for butchers, now pending before the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors; carried.

Council adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

Fraternal submitted

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Meeting Held April 2, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Kidwell, with all officers present except Peter Barling and J. P. Sorensen, excused; P. C. Hanson and B. A. Brundage.

**Communications**—From Machinist Lodge No. 68, referring a communication from District Lodge No. 22, of Connecticut, which states that the "Mephisto" auger bit made by the W. A. Ives Manfg. Co. of Wallingford, Conn., is the only union-made bit on the market and bears the union label. Secretary instructed to make

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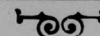
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Deposits .....	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up .....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund .....	295,618.00

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note of the same in the next circular letter. Label Agent instructed to interview the hardware merchants. From Sherman Overall Co., stating the qualities of their goods; referred to the Carpenters' Unions. From Cigarmakers of Chicago, Ill., stating that the Havana American Cigar Co., makers of the La Preferencia cigar, was still fighting them. Brother Blumquist of the Cigarmakers' Union, stated that his cigar was largely sold in the United Cigar Stores, a concern that has opposed the Cigarmakers' Union for years; filed. From the Larus & Brother Co., stating that the fault of the union label not being on the package was the quality of the glue and that they were compelled on account of scarcity of help to place the union label on the cartons containing the tins of tobacco. That they were a strictly union factory; filed.

**Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—**Progress good; international organizer was here; look for the union house and bar cards. Glove Workers report that another glove firm has applied for the union label but there were still three firms not using the union label—Standard Glove Co., Moss Glove Co., and Reiter's, at 23rd and Mission streets. Carpet Upholsterers report conditions good; got increase in pay. Brother J. W. Baker further reports that he has done some good work in behalf of the label, card and button at the different shipyards. Cigarmakers report that the cigar business was such that it was gradually getting in the hands of the Porto Ricans and Filipinos, as the labor movement does not demand the union label cigar, and further states that because they happen to get a poor brand they condemn all union made cigars. Bakery Wagon Drivers report that they have a new agreement effective the first day of May and are working on the unionizing of the Latin bakeries. Bakers No. 24 report that they have unionized the Quality Bakery on Haight street, after several years of effort.

**Label Agent—**Reports visiting unions; letter to unions for Glove Workers; helping Culinary Workers and Clerks; that the display card for the "Bell" brand collars was ready.

**Committees—**Trustees to meet and report.

**New Business—**Agitation Committee to meet and devise new agitation. Moved and seconded, Label Section buy a share in the Consumers' Co-operative League, and that Brother G. J. Plato be the representative for the Label Section; carried.

**Good of the Section—**General discussion on co-operation and its merits.

**Receipts—**Dues, \$33.00; P. C. Tax, \$8.52.

**Bills—**Labor Council Hall Association, \$8.00; "Labor Clarion," \$1.30; G. J. Plato, \$12.00; W. G. Desepete, \$11.50; Wm. Elligeroth, \$1.00; E. G. Buehrer, \$3.50; Special Fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet Wednesday, April 16, 1919.

"When you buy non-union made goods you employ non-union labor."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPETE, Secretary.

#### WAGES BY LAW FAILS.

At Adelaide, South Australia, the State Industrial Court has set a wage rate for the Federal Implement, Machinery and Ironworkers' Association and the employees have ignored the decision.

The "Daily Herald" says these workers have "miserably failed" to secure a living wage through legislative action.

"This organization can, from bitter experience, show the futility of the wages board system for settling disputes," says the "Daily Herald."

"It took the first board covering this calling 12 months to arrive at a trifling determination, while the second board deliberated for more than 18 months before the workers could legally demand a small increase in their wages."

#### CONVENTION CALL.

The convention call of the Union Labor Party has been mailed to every union in San Francisco. It is proposed to have on the night of May 24 the opening of the most democratic political convention ever held in this city, according to the members of the committee who are calling the convention together.

The convention call in full is as follows:

"The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council to map out a program for labor's political activities in this city has decided to call a convention of the union men of the city for the purpose of dealing with labor's interests in the approaching election. It is the desire of the committee that the candidates who go into the campaign with the endorsement of the organized workers be selected in the most democratic fashion possible, the unionists themselves naming the candidates. To this end the committee has determined to request every union in San Francisco to send two representatives to the convention, the membership of the unions to determine for themselves the manner in which their representatives are to be selected.

"It is suggested that in cases where the laws of an organization prohibit political matters the members who desire to take part in the convention get together after the adjournment of the regular meeting and select two delegates, as it is the desire to have every union in San Francisco represented, so that when the ticket is presented to the voters it will be representative of the desires of as wide a circle of voters as possible.

This convention which will be held in the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, May 24, is not to be an old-fashioned boss-directed gathering, but is to be made up of men and women who are interested in the success of the workers and who are willing to set aside personal selfishness in the interest of the mass. A convention thus organized and conducted should be able to put a ticket in the field which can command the support of all voters who desire honest, capable and effective public service.

"It is also the desire of the committee that the convention this year select its own permanent committee to serve until the next convention as an executive or campaign committee; in this way the organization can be perpetuated from one campaign to another and always remain a truly democratic institution directed by the rank and file of the labor movement.

"No alternate delegates are to be allowed seats in the convention.

"Every duly constituted union in the city is entitled to two representatives and this communication is intended to be notice to that effect. Departmental and subsidiary councils are not to be recognized, the gathering to be made up of two representatives from each individual local union. Only in this way can a truly democratic convention be gained.

"Fraternally yours,

"THOMAS P. GARRITY,

"Chairman;

"JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary."

#### SERVANT GIRL ELECTED ALDERMAN.

A servant girl in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, has just been elected alderman of that city. She enjoys the distinction of being the first domestic servant elected to a body corresponding to our city board of supervisors. She is said to be capable and to take her new dignity with becoming modesty. She will retain her position as maid with the family by whom she has been employed for a number of years. She was elected on a ballot system of proportional representation.

Do not complain of suffering; it teaches you to succor others.—Carmen Sylva.

#### LIVING COSTS GOING UP.

In a statement just issued on living costs during November, last year, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics says that during that period food prices advanced 1 per cent as compared with October, last year, and 18 per cent as compared with November, 1917.

In the five-year period, from November, 1913, to November, 1918, all articles of food combined increased 75 per cent. Every article increased 50 per cent or more. These six articles increased 100 per cent or more: Pork chops and sugar, 100 per cent; flour, 103 per cent; corn meal, 110 per cent; bacon, 114 per cent, and lard, 115 per cent.



## I

### Water Sources and Watersheds

On the eastern side of the San Mateo hills there are three artificial lakes in which the Spring Valley Water Company impounds rain water for the use of San Francisco.

Crystal Springs, Pilarcitos and San Andres lakes supply this city with about twenty million gallons of water every day.

Half our daily water supply comes from across the Bay. This is the water of the streams that drain the upland valleys of Alameda County. Its natural outlet is Niles Canyon, but it is intercepted at Sunol and piped to this city. Lake Merced furnishes more than three million gallons daily.

Our daily supply is therefore more than forty million gallons. That all this water may be hygienically pure, the company protects it with the utmost vigilance at its sources.

No other water company in the world has acquired so much land to spare its customers anxiety.

Across the Bay nearly 50,000 acres owned in fee protect the waters drawn from the Alameda sources.

In San Mateo County 20,000 acres are kept clear of human habitation so that the water may flow in its original purity into the three Spring Valley lakes. The company's 2,000 acres surrounding Lake Merced are held for the sole purpose of keeping that water pure. Our water sources guarantee you plenty of water.

Our watershed ownership is your health insurance.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.



### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- \*Linotype Machines.
- †Intertype Machines.
- \*†Linotype and Intertype.
- ‡Simplex Machines.
- (72) Alexander, H. M. ....48 Third
- (31) Architect Press, The.....245 Mission
- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haigh
- (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
- (59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.....340 Sansome
- (73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
- (14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
- (89) Bolte, C. N.....440 Sansome
- (196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
- (69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
- (3) \*Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
- (4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
- (220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
- (176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome
- (71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
- (87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
- (39) \*Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
- (42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
- (179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
- (18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
- (46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
- (54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
- (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
- (58) \*General Printing Co., The... 725 Harrison
- (75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
- (17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
- (5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
- (27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
- (127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
- (158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
- (60) \*Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
- (150) \*International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
- (168) †Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
- (227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
- (23) †Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
- (37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
- (95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
- (206) †Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
- (48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
- (24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
- (91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
- (208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
- (32) \*Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
- (104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
- (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
- (88) \*†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (143) †Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
- (34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
- (64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
- (61) \*Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
- (66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
- (52) \*S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna
- (145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
- (6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
- (15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
- (125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
- (29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
- (63) \*Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
- (187) \*Town Talk Press.....88 First
- (138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
- (35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
- (38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
- (43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
- (106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
- (44) \*Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
- (76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
- (112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
- (191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
- (210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
- (224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
- (231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
- (221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
- (108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
- (130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
- (195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
- (168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The... 509-515 Howard
- (26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Height
- (139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
- (8) \*The Bulletin.....767 Market
- (11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie
- (25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth
- (94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
- (21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
- (141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
- (57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
- (123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (39) \*Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
- (144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
- (156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
- (61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
- (32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
- (52) \*S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna
- (7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
- (41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
- (87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church
- (38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
- (103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
- (122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
- (201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
- (97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
- (204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
- (202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
- (198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
- (209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
- (199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
- (207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

### STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
- Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
- Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- United Cigar Stores.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Joseph A. Murphy of the "Bulletin" chapel died Wednesday morning at his home 1216 Page street, after a brief illness, death being caused by heart failure, pneumonia being a contributory cause. Funeral services were held Friday morning from St. Agnes Church, Masonic avenue and Page street, and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. Two sisters, residents of San Francisco, survive. Mr. Murphy was 45 years of age and single. He learned his trade in this city and joined the Typographical Union many years ago. In point of service he was among the oldest employees of the "Bulletin." Although quite reticent in manner, yet he was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and his passing will bring both surprise and regret.

E. C. (Ed.) Alexander, for many years assistant foreman of the "Morning Call," and known to every old resident printer in the bay district, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday morning, the 8th inst. Fortunately he was at home when the stroke came. His condition at this writing is quite encouraging and hopes are seemingly justified for his recovery in a short time. His business affairs will receive attention as soon as he is able to get about town.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday, April 13, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Union Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, near Mission street. A full attendance of members is especially desired because of business of more than ordinary interest.

President Tracy has received the following communication from President Marsden G. Scott of the I. T. U.: "I regret very much that it is necessary to postpone my contemplated trip to the Coast. I have been detained here at the Home (Colorado Springs), and as I must be in Chicago on April 20th, there is not sufficient time to get to Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Sacramento as I had planned. I shall endeavor to make the trip later."

Sergeant Fred Bebergall, in a recent letter to Secretary Michelson says, in part: "For you I have a shell, already fixed up as a vase. This is a shell that I picked up in a trench at St. Mihiel. I have had a brief stay in Paris, three days and four nights. Say, it was a wonderful time. Paris is surely a wonderful, beautiful city. I saw about all there is of an historic value, both in Paris and Versailles, and at night I saw things also. When will we get home? seems to be the prevailing topic. As for myself, I refuse to let it worry me; can't afford to disturb my peace of mind to that extent, as I believe that when Uncle Sam is ready we will be sailing, but I assure you that I am ready whenever the time comes."

H. W. Dennett, foreman of the San Diego "Union," has been compelled to temporarily relinquish his job because of illness caused by high blood pressure. He has been ordered by his doctor to take a long rest. To one of Bill's nature that must prove hard punishment. His many friends throughout the country will wish him speedy recovery.

D. S. White, chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, and James Golden of Bolte & Braden's chapel, have been selected by the executive committee to represent San Francisco at the scale conference of Pacific Coast States, to be held at Portland, Ore., April 20th.

**BE YOUR OWN BOSS JOB PRINTER—**  
Job printing office for sale, 4 presses, 2 cutters, 1 stitcher, 1 punching machine, assorted type. A fine business for two printers, a pressman and a feeder. For sale on account of retirement. For further particulars apply "Labor Clarion," Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.



**LABOR WINS WAR.**

By Grant Hamilton.

If the coming Congress accords the same treatment to the Department of Labor as did the last Congress, the Department will be left in a less dependable position than before the war. In other words, Labor gave its loyal and effective support to winning the war, but the moment that was accomplished the House of Representatives, acting in consonance with the majority report of the House Appropriations Committee, emasculated the Department by refusal to provide funds to continue vitally necessary services.

To meet after-the-war problems all departments of government presided over by a Cabinet officer have very wisely retained services and agencies created during the war which had a peace time value. Standing conspicuously is the spectacle of the last House of Representatives refusing the Department of Labor funds for doing work essential for the performance of those duties for which the Department was created.

The Department is only the Federal governmental agency which affords any protection to the interests of Labor, and since its creation in 1913, it has not been permitted to expand to deal with ever growing and pressing industrial problems. As a final and inglorious act the House of Representatives in the last Congress dealt a terrific blow.

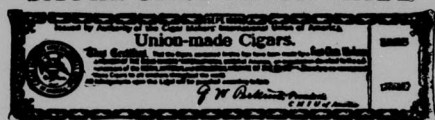
This is the brand of statesmanship that furnishes the discordant elements in this country with the material to carry on their nefarious propaganda. The head and mind of labor in America is sound, but the hostile influences that secretly are conniving to crush Labor may discover too late that Labor has rights that are entitled to protection. The coming Congress may with profit reverse the reprehensible action taken by the last House of Representatives.

**GARMENT WORKERS GAIN.**

An agreement calling for a 44-hour week and a 10 per cent wage increase has been reached between clothing manufacturers of Syracuse, N. Y., and the United Garment Workers. Nearly 1000 employees are benefited.

"A strange sweet path formed day by day,  
How, when, or wherefore, we cannot say;  
No more than of our life-paths we know  
Whither they take us, or why we go."

(Miss Muloch.)

**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE****BLUE LABEL CIGAR**

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

**Business?**

If you do, put the **UNION LABEL** on your products.

The **UNION LABEL** originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

**CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCES.**

As a climax to the Children's Year campaign to secure better standards for the health, education and work of the American child, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has arranged for a series of conferences on Child Welfare to be held in various sections of the United States during May and June. Men and women who have had a part in the work done for the protection of European children during the war have been invited by the Secretary of Labor to lay before the American public the results of their experience.

Among the foreign guests who are expected to take part in the conference are Sir Arthur Newsholme, the chief medical officer of the British Local Government Board, who has been largely responsible for the work that resulted in a lowering of the infant death rate during the war; R. C. Davison of the Juvenile Labor Exchange, London, and Mrs. Eleanor Barton, of the Woman's Co-operative Guild, an organization of the wives of British working men which has helped to secure increased national protection for mothers and babies.

Mlle. Valentine Thompson, editor of "La Vie Feminine," M. Pierre Hamp, an official of the French ministry of labor and a well-known authority on education and child labor, and Dr. C. Mulon, who was in charge of the creches maintained by the French government during the war for the children of women employed in munitions factories, have been asked to present to the conference French experiences in child welfare work. Dr. Rene San, professor of social and industrial medicine at the University of Brussels, and Mme. Henri Carton de Wiart, who has been much concerned with the care of Belgian refugee children during the war, are expected from Belgium.

The conferences will be preceded by a meeting at Washington during the week of May 6, which will be attended by the foreign guests, a small working committee of American experts to be invited by the Secretary of Labor, and members of the Children's Bureau staff. This meeting, owing to the crowded condition of Washington, will of necessity be small, but it will give an opportunity for informal discussion of desirable minimum standards of child care.

A recital of the experiences of those who have successfully struggled to protect children under the hardships and anxieties of the war period in Europe, and whose countries, in fact, emerged from the war with better laws and higher standards for the nurture and education of children, should certainly be of assistance to the United States. The war has disclosed, perhaps, no greater heroism than that of the civilians of Europe, within sound of the enemy guns labored quietly and faithfully to guard childhood, so far as possible, from the suffering attendant upon war. The history of their efforts should prove an inspiration for peace time work to the men and women in America who have the welfare of children at heart.

**STRIKEBREAKERS STRIKE.**

Strikebreaking iron molders employed at the Pasteur-Chamberlain plant at Dayton, Ohio., walked out when their wages were reduced to 55 cents an hour. These "free and independents" were assured that they would be paid the union rate—70 cents—and now they are told that they are not worth more than 55 cents.

**BUTCHERS TO HOLD PICNIC MAY 11th.**

Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, has made preliminary arrangements for the annual picnic of the organization to be held at Neptune Beach, May 11th. The following committee has been appointed to have charge of the affair: D. J. Murray, Sam Agosti, Edward McNulty, William Patterson, E. E. Paule and M. S. Maxwell.

**PRIVATE SPIES BANNED.**

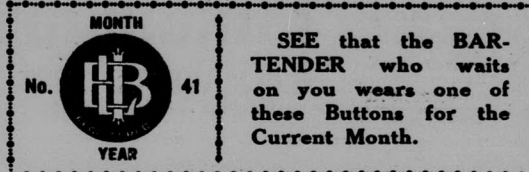
Private organizations offering to continue during peace time the espionage work undertaken during the war to protect the public safety have been informed by United States Attorney General Palmer that the Department of Justice will not recognize them or have any connection with them, official or semi-official.

"Espionage conducted by private individuals or organizations," said the attorney general, "is entirely at variance with our theories of government and its operation in any community constitutes a grave menace to that feeling of public confidence which is the chief force making for the maintenance of good order."

The attorney general said that war necessities called into existence the American Protective League, which went out of existence on February 1.

Regarding the work of espionage organizations in peace times the attorney general said:

"I am constrained to say frankly that I fear the work of these private organizations may produce harmful results. I, therefore, feel compelled to instruct the various officials of this department not to enter into relations with them."

**Demand the Union Label!**

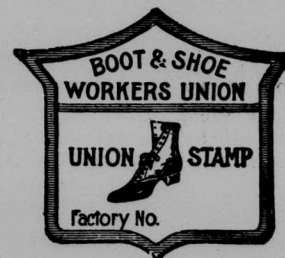
**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories**

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

**This UNION STAMP**

**All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.**

**Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.**

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.**

**John F. Tobin,  
Pres.**

**Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.**



# Men's Shoes for Easter



THE STYLES ARE HERE  
OUR SHOES ARE QUALITY SHOES  
THEY'RE UNION STAMPED  
THEY'RE REASONABLY PRICED  
**LET US SHOW YOU**

HERE IS A DANDY  
**Men's Ko-Ko Brown  
Calf Lace Shoes—**

**SMART SHAPED TOES, (As Pictured) the price, \$6.00**  
**CLOSE EDGE, SEWN SOLES . . .**

*We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6*

**B. KATSEHINSKI**  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**  
**825 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO**  
**525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND**

*We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Including  
Saturday  
at 6*

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Executive Council of the National Federation of Federal Employees, which has just concluded a two-day session at its national headquarters in the Continental Trust Building in Washington, has appointed as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Atlantic City in June, President Luther C. Steward, W. E. Junker of New York, M. L. Leonard of Boston and Miss Florence Etheridge of Vinita, Oklahoma, the latter one of the few women holding national offices in the labor movement. Miss Etheridge has been a vice-president of the National Federation of Federal Employees ever since the organization was formed, and this is the second time she has been one of its delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

As the Federation's delegate to the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, which will be held in Philadelphia beginning June 2nd, the Council named Miss Gertrude McNally, one of its national organizers, who is secretary of the Women's Union of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

## IRON MEN HOME.

Many of the iron trades unions' delegates, who attended the Washington conference which sought to establish machinery to take care of the Pacific Coast shipbuilding industry are now back in the city. A report of the conference was made at the meeting of the Iron Trades Council Monday evening. The Council voted to refer to its affiliated unions the proposed coast-wide agreement for shipyards submitted by the steel shipbuilders at the recent conference in Washington. This agreement provides for the extension of the Macy wage scale and working agreements with minor changes and grants the Saturday half-holiday. It provides a board of conciliation of ten members with headquarters in San Francisco, five members representing the shipbuilders and five representing the unions, to adjust all grievances. The Council submitted this proposed agreement with the recommendation that it be not adopted. Labor leaders said last night that this recommendation of the Council means that the bay district workers will negotiate an independent agreement with their employers.

## PATERSON HEADS PATTERNAKERS.

J. C. Paterson was elected president of the Patternmakers' Association of San Francisco and vicinity at the last meeting of the union. He succeeds Harry Cousins, who has presided over the affairs of the organization during the war period. This union now has a membership of 350 and is in a flourishing condition. The organization received its charter in 1880, and has enjoyed a successful and continuous growth.

The other officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: T. A. Stoffer, recording secretary; W. H. Kleinhammer, business manager, and E. A. Anderson, guide. The office of vice-president was contested by J. J. Lichtenstern, G. A. Mitchell and R. J. Tock, and the vote was so evenly divided that there was no election. The office will be filled at the next meeting of the union. F. G. Dyer, H. H. Sattler and D. Campbell were elected members of the executive committee, and F. G. Dyer, trustee. Delegates to central councils were elected as follows: Delegates to the Iron Trades Council, T. S. Cronin, F. G. Dyer, C. W. Gillis, D. Campbell, W. H. Kleinhammer and Frank C. Miller; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, W. H. Kleinhammer, Frank C. Miller and F. G. Dyer; finance committee, T. S. Cronin, D. J. Deasy, C. W. Gillis, G. D. Harper and Carl Kulper.

## CULINARY WORKERS GET INCREASE.

The culinary workers have received an increase in wages at the San Francisco Hospital. Dr. William C. Hassler, Health Officer, has recommended to the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors that waitresses employed at the city's hospital be paid the same wages as the men. The scales of the two unions are quite different, as the women who do the same work as the men, have always received a much smaller rate of wages. This is said to be the first time a city official has advanced the idea of equal pay for women for equal service and has followed the announcement of the principle with a definite and practical suggestion.

If everybody in the world seems to be going against you, why not turn around the other way and jog along with the crowd?

## GERMAN PRISONERS.

Four German prisoners will tour California, Arizona and Nevada with the Victory Liberty Loan Trophy train, but they will not be real, live Germans.

Among the thousands of exhibits which the United States Government sent to San Francisco for this train were four distinctive German uniforms, together with complete equipment. It was the intention to fill these uniforms with live models but Americans who were willing to pose as Germans were hard to find. As a result the "German Prisoners" will be of wax.

While it has been necessary to use substitutes for Germans, the other thousands of exhibits will be distinctly real, each and every piece of armament was either used in Europe by the Huns or Allies, or prepared for our own armies.

The German Albatross 6-cylinder aeroplane, the first to be exhibited in the West, was shot down in Flanders. It requires more than half a flat car.

The whippet tank, which will be driven from the train in each of the 150 towns at which the train will make stops, was manufactured in America and is one of those with which Pershing broke the Hun lines. Six cars will make up the Victory train now being assembled in the yards of the Southern Pacific Company.

The Victory special will start from the Embarcadero at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 12th.

## IRON STRIKE ENDS.

Both the strike of the machinists and the boilermakers in the Bay region, called about six weeks ago, ended Monday when about 10,000 machinists and 140 boilermakers returned to work in accordance with a compromise agreement reached the middle of last week between the employers and representatives of the union.

Under the settlement the machinists are to receive retroactive pay under the Macy award from October 24th last and the Saturday half-holiday beginning April 5th by reducing the workday one hour each week until the forty-four hour week has been attained. This condition to continue until October 24, 1919. The back pay to be received during April and May.

In the case of the boilermakers the men are to receive a bonus of \$22.50 back pay for journeymen and \$15 for helpers, and the Saturday half-holiday, the money to be paid in April.

Thus ended a strike which threatened to close down all of the metal shops in this district.

## MAY REGISTER ALIENS.

A. Warner Parker of the United States Bureau of Immigration told the Boston Chamber of Commerce that the bureau has drafted tentative immigration laws which will have a number of radical provisions regarding the admission and stay of aliens in this country. The three main features are:

Registration of all aliens now in the United States or who are to apply for admission hereafter;

Making the admission of immigrants provisional or probationary during their stay in this country; and

Changing the burden of proof of requirements for admission, so that it will be incumbent upon aliens to prove their fitness for admission rather than upon the government to prove their unfitness, as at present.

"Under this law," said Mr. Parker, "new immigrants will be registered upon arrival in this country. They will also be required to report when they move from one immigration district to another. The percentage of immigrants who will be excluded from the country under this legislation will probably be much greater than the 3 or 4 per cent which have been excluded heretofore."